

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL



Published by T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen • • • Richmond, Virginia

VOL. VIII.

MAY EDITION

1913.

Wood's Crop Special is issued monthly. No subscription price, but is mailed free each month to customers whose orders indicate a special interest in farming, gardening or trucking.

If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will put your name on our regular mailing list.

## Seasonable Notes

May is the active month for planting corn. The varieties of corn which we particularly recommend to our customers are

The **BOONE COUNTY WHITE**, of which we have an extra fine stock. This variety has taken more prizes at state fairs in recent years than any other kind, and is an excellent large-yielding, early maturing white corn.

We also recommend the **COLLIER'S EXCELSIOR**, which is coming into great popularity wherever planted.

In yellow corns, we have a very fine stock of **VA. YELLOW DENT**, grown for us in the Shenandoah Valley, a particularly satisfactory and large-yielding corn.

The **IMPROVED LEAMING** is also one of the best and most popular yellow corns. It does not make quite as large a growth as the Yellow Dent, but gives the best and most satisfactory yields of corn, wherever planted.

We give special information in this CROP SPECIAL in regard to the Millets, Sorghums, Pearl Millet and Teosinte, all of which are specially recommended for large yielding summer forage and hay crops.

**SOJA BEANS** are increasing in popularity everywhere, and our sales of them are increasing to a very considerable extent. We give in this CROP SPECIAL an article from the "Rural New Yorker", which gives some idea of the great variety of uses to which Soja Beans are being put.

We also give in this CROP SPECIAL an illustration sent us by one of our customers, of a crop of Soja Bean and Cowpea hay. Our farmers cannot sow any crop that will give them larger or more satisfactory yields of forage than Cow Peas and Soja Beans.

**LATE SEED POTATOES.** We have good stocks of all seed potatoes in cold storage for late planting. The best time for planting for late crop is in June and July, although in mountainous sections the crop is quite often planted towards the end of May. We are now booking orders for these potatoes for later shipment, and it is desirable for our customers who wish to be sure of procuring special varieties, to book their orders ahead, as quite often our stocks of some kinds are exhausted later on.

I was interested in noting the difference in the way some cold storage potatoes and cellar-stored potatoes came up. I planted about two barrels of your cold storage Green Mountain and about half the quantity of Green Mountain that had been stored in the cellar all winter. My own potatoes were sound and seemed right in every way, but not half of them came up, while with the cold storage potatoes it looked as though every one grew.

ALBERT R. BELLWOOD, Chesterfield Co., Va., Dec. 2, 1912.

**MAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOUR CROPS.** We desire photographs both of growing crops and also of fine specimens of vegetables or farm products, and for any good photographs sent us that we use, either in our Crop Special or Catalog, we will allow customers to select and order seeds to the value of \$5.00. This only applies to photographs which we accept as satisfactory illustrations for our purposes.

**COW PEAS** are the standard forage and soil-improving crop in this section. They will not only make a large yielding and most nutritious forage crop, but even when the crop is cut off for feed the roots and stubble improve the condition and productivity of the land to a wonderful extent wherever they are grown. They are usually sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel to a bush and a half to the acre.

We recommend to our customers to plant extensively of **Clay Peas**. They really make a larger yielding and better crop to cut for hay than Whippoorwill or New Era, making more foliage and holding their foliage better. They are also fully equal in every respect to other varieties as a soil-improver.

**SOJA BEANS** are quite largely sown with cow peas, where it is desirable to cut the crop for forage. They are upright in growth, and make an excellent combination of feed with cow peas. They are excellent in fat and milk-producing qualities. The quantity of soja beans mixed with cow peas varies in proportion from one-third to one-sixth. Soja Beans can also be sown by themselves, and make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious of forage crops, and at the same time will produce a better crop on poorer land even than cow peas. They are not considered quite as good for soil-improving purposes as cow peas, although they unquestionably benefit the land to a considerable extent. For forage they are sown broadcast at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. Soja Beans are also quite often planted with corn for ensilage purposes, and will add materially to the feeding value of the corn when planted in this way.

### Soja Beans—the Richest Feed for Butter Making.

Your recent shipment of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans came in due time, and are of prime quality. Last season I drilled 8½ acres in rows 2 feet apart, using half a bushel per acre, and harvested the greater amount of the richest feed I ever obtained from same acreage of land, fully 20 tons of dried hay. My Jersey and Guernsey cows are now converting same into 40-cent butter. I believe Soja Beans are the richest long feed I ever used, and they seem to grow, no matter about the soil or weather, wet or dry, hot or cool; it seems to be all the same with them.

C. S. OSMER, Wicomico Co., Md., February 21, 1911

**GERMAN MILLET** will make its crop of hay easily in 60 days and makes one of the best and most satisfactory of summer hay crops, when sown on good land. It can be sown any time during May, June, or up to the middle of July. It should never be sown in less quantity than a bushel to the acre. It is necessary, in order to make first-class feed, to cut it when it is heading out or in bloom, before the seed forms in the head. When sown thickly and handled in this way, it makes excellent and most nutritious feed for both horses and cattle. Millet is quite largely sown by our truckers and market gardeners on land that has been fertilized heavily for early potatoes or other truck crops, with very satisfactory results.

### "Believe German Millet will cut three tons to the acre."

The German Millet purchased of you in the spring is looking fine. I believe it will cut three tons to the acre.

J. P. ANDREWS, Buckingham Co., Va., July 26, 1912.

**CRIMSON CLOVER** seed is low in price at present. The seed we offer is all new crop, last year's seed, and of high tested germination and fine quality. If unfavorable weather should occur for harvesting the growing crop, prices may advance considerably. We do not usually get in this year's crop seed until the end of July or beginning of August, so that farmers who expect to require seed for sowing at the last working of corn, or for early seeding, will probably do well to place orders early.

## SEASONABLE NOTES---Continued.

**PEARL MILLET** has always been one of the most popular southern-grown forage crops. It requires warm weather, however, for its growth and development, and should not be sown in this section before the month of May. It grows rapidly, and furnishes continuous cuttings of most excellent and nutritious green food all through the summer. It can be sown broadcast, but is best sown in drills 3 feet apart, at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Cutting can commence when the millet is 2 to 3 feet high. When cut it stools out and grows off again rapidly and if a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a daily supply of most nutritious green food until late in the fall. If sown broadcast, it should be sown at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

For a continuous green cutting forage crop **TEOSINTE** is unsurpassed. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of green forage all through the season. On good land, Teosinte will easily yield three or four cuttings per season, and it throws up a large number of stalks from the stools each time it is cut. It makes an enormous yield of green food, and is most desirable for milch cows. Any of the crop not used for green feed can be cured by being cut and set in shocks like corn, but the shocks should not be large, as the leaves and stalks are very succulent, and it takes a good deal of curing to keep well. Sow in rows 3½ feet, at the rate of 3 to 4 lbs. of seed per acre, leaving the plants so that they will be from 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Teosinte can be planted any time during May or June. Price of the seed, oz. 10c.; ¼-lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

**SORGHUM** makes an excellent feed for dairy cows. It stands drought better than corn, and many farmers, besides dairymen, will do well to use it when pastures get short from dry weather. It will do well for soiling, pasturage, hay and ensilage, and is good for lambs and hogs and as a summer and fall feed for dairy cows. It should be fed sparingly until the stock become accustomed to it. It makes the best dry forage when cut soon after it begins to head out. For soiling, the cutting may profitably begin as soon as the heads are formed. It is usually cut for ensilage when the seed is in the dough state. The seed may be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage. When but a single crop is harvested, the yield of green fodder will range, on good land, from five to ten tons per acre; while if several cuttings are made, the yield may exceed fifteen tons. Whatever surplus there may be at any time can be cured for winterfeed. Corn fodder may somewhat surpass sorghum in muscle making elements, but sorghum is richer in the fat-forming elements. Sorghum is a heavier yielder than corn, and its roots go deeper in the ground to get food than corn roots would get in smaller proportion. It is quite a common custom to sow sorghum with cow peas for pasturage purposes and to fatten cattle late in the year.

**THE SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM** which we offer not only makes a larger growth and more nutritious forage, but makes a decidedly superior yield and quality of syrup. Syrup-making is coming into much greater vogue now than heretofore, and farmers who have been growing the Sugar Drip say that it not only makes a desirable syrup for home use, but the syrup can also be sold to good profit and advantage.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum is the only kind of cane anyone here cares to plant, as there is as much difference between Sugar Drip and other sorghums as there is between sorghum and old style Black Strap Molasses. Everyone that likes honey should raise Sugar Drip Sorghum. It is a good substitute for honey.

W. B. WARREN, Spotsylvania Co., Va., Feb 5 1913.

I have used some of your Sugar Drip Sorghum seed this season and I am well pleased with it. I planted one-half acre and made 70 gals. of the finest syrup I ever saw. My neighbors say it is the best flavor they ever saw.

W. M. Cahoon, Pamlico Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1912.

## Vegetable Plants

We have a nice lot of the following plants, ready now; all leading varieties.

	by express	Doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
<b>Cabbage Plants</b>			30c.	\$2 50
<b>Hot-bed Tomato</b>	"	10c.	35c.	3 00
<b>Transplanted Tomato</b>	"	15c.	75c.	6 00
<b>Cauliflower Plants</b>	"		50c.	4 00
<b>Lettuce Plants</b>	"		25c.	2 00
<b>Egg Plants</b>	"	20c.	\$1 00	8 00
<b>Pepper Plants</b>	"	15c.	75c.	6 00
<b>Sweet Potato Plants</b>	"		25c.	2 00

If plants ordered are to be sent by mail, add 5c. per dozen; 15c. per 100.

## Soja Beans--Their varied uses.

We have tried to keep up with the developments in the use of Soy beans, but they come too fast. This bean changed Manchuria from a desert to a prosperous country with large export trade. The bean oil has influenced half a dozen great industries, and the meal or ground bean cake after oil extraction has changed the basis of cattle feeding in Europe. Now German chemists have learned how to make "plant milk" from Soy beans. This is a fluid with the composition and many of the characteristics of cow's milk—made right from the bean plant with no cow in between. We have no idea that the cow is going out of business, but here is another one for the Soy bean. It is beginning to do great things in this country. Many farmers seriously claim that it will more than substitute for oats and leave the soil in fine condition. Corn in the silo is like bread and butter for the cow. Planting Soy beans with the corn and cutting all together into the silo is like changing the bread and butter to a ham sandwich. Soy beans will not take the place of Alfalfa, but the enterprising farmer has got to consider them as one of the chances which nature holds out to him.—*Rural New Yorker*.

## Sowing Crops at Last Working of Corn.

Farmers should always plan to sow some crop at the last working of corn. The sowing of crops at the last working of corn not only enables crops to be grown without extra preparation, but at the same time, it covers the land during the winter, preventing winter-leaching of the soil and materially increasing the productiveness for succeeding crops. There are so many crops that can be sown to advantage at the last working of corn, that the wonder to us is that there is ever any corn grown without taking advantage of this opportunity. You can sow to advantage at the last working of corn, crimson clover, rye, winter barley, winter oats, vetches. All of these usually give most excellent results when put in in this way.

If corn is planted early, cow-peas are an excellent crop to drill in between the rows at the last working, and farmers who have had experience, with it state that the cow peas in the corn increases the yield of corn, at the same time making a most excellent crop to turn under after the corn is harvested, improving the productiveness of the land for crops to follow.

## Velvet Beans

Velvet Beans are probably the cheapest soil-improving crop, cost of seed considered, that can be put in. It really only requires about a peck of seed to the acre. They are usually planted in rows four to five feet apart, dropping the beans about a foot apart in the rows. They make a very rapid and enormous growth, and soon cover the land wherever they are sown. On account of their large and heavy growth, it is difficult to cure them as a forage crop, and their best use is to let the vines and all be killed by frost and rot upon the ground before attempting to turn them under. Velvet Beans are also very largely used in the South as a cattle grazing and fattening crop, and with excellent and profitable results, and we believe that in this section they would also prove most desirable for this purpose. The cattle are turned into the velvet bean fields late in the fall, and fatten and thrive remarkably, grazing on the enormous mass of leaves and vines, and this is continued until late in the winter, with very satisfactory results. Velvet Beans are also planted in with corn to excellent advantage, but should be planted in the rows between the Corn after the first or second working of the corn. They will make an enormous growth late in the year, completely covering the ground, and can be grazed or turned under after the corn crop is harvested, or if necessary, even allowed to remain and cover the ground during the winter, and plowed under in the spring. Used in this way, they make one of the best soil-improvers, and will make as sure and beneficial a soil-improving crop as anything that can be put in.

### Velvet Beans—One of the Best Grazing Crops—A Great Land Improver.

I bought Velvet Beans of you last year and I like them fine. They are one of the best grazing crops for stock in winter I ever saw, and I think a great land-improver also.

W. D. WILLIAMS, Horry Co., S. C., Mar. 13, 1912.

### Enthusiastic about Velvet Beans—fine for Cow pasture.

The Velvet Beans I got of you made an enormous crop. I am very enthusiastic about them and will plant a patch for cow pasture every year. The yield was very much larger and the quality is fine. I find also that they are of great benefit to the land.

JOHN V. STROLE, Columbus Co., N. C.

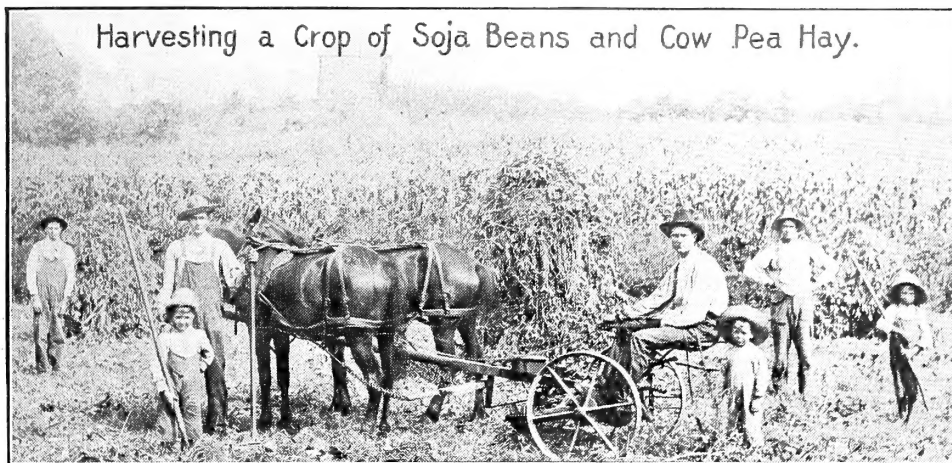
## Wood's Crop Special

This illustration is from a photograph sent us by one of our customers—  
Mr J. Shelton Ferguson, who  
writes as follows:

I made large yields of soja bean and pea-vine hay and the second largest yield of corn made in my county. My motto is when you buy, buy the best and you will make no mistake by sending your order to T. W. Wood & Sons. I have been sowing your seeds for a number of years and find they give entire satisfaction.—J. SHELTON FERGUSON, Appomattox Co. Va., April 25th, 1913.

### Soja Beans and Cow Peas

Sown mixed together, make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious of summer hay and forage crops



Harvesting a Crop of Soja Beans and Cow Pea Hay.

The following are extracts from customers letters giving their experience with this crop.

I bought and sowed some of your Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans this spring and sowed on very poor land, and I made a good crop of feed, notwithstanding we had a very severe drought. I like them very much for improving land and forage

J. B. MASSENBERG, Warren Co., N. C., Sept 23, 1912.

The Mixed Peas and Soja Beans were very satisfactory, making a splendid growth, as also were the Velvet Beans, and I intend planting them both again next year.

D. G. Robeson, Bladen Co., N. C.

## Wood's Poultry Food

	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.	500-lb. lots per 100-lbs.
Wood's Poultry Grain Food . . .	\$1 00	\$1 80	\$1 75
Wood's Scratch Food . . . . .	1 00	1 85	1 80
Hollybrook Chick Food . . . . .	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Scratching Food . . .	1 10	2 05	2 00
Hollybrook Laying Food . . . . .	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Forcing Food . . . . .	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Developing Food . . .	1 10	2 15	2 10
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture . . . .	1 20	2 25	2 20
Cyphers Chick Food . . . . .	1 15	2 25	2 20
Cyphers Scratching Food . . . . .	1 10	2 10	2 05
Cyphers Laying Food . . . . .	1 10	2 15	2 10
Cyphers Forcing Food . . . . .	1 15	2 20	2 15
Cyphers Developing Food . . . . .	1 15	2 20	2 15
Linseed Meal . . . . .	1 10	2 00	1 90
Wheat Bran . . . . .	85	1 60	1 50
Ship Stuff . . . . .	85	1 60	1 50
Gluten Meal . . . . .	1 10	2 00	1 90
Green Cut Alfalfa Meal . . . . .	85	1 65	1 60
Hollybrook Meat Scraps . . . . .	1 60	3 00	2 90
Poultry Bone, (3 sizes) . . . . .	1 30	2 40	2 35
Blood Meal . . . . .	2 00	3 75	3 65
Crushed Oyster Shells . . . . .	40	60	55
Granite Poultry Grit . . . . .	40	65	60
Mica Spar Cubical Grit . . . . .	50	75	70
Pin Head Oats . . . . .	1 50	2 50	2 45
Cracked Corn . . . . .	90	1 65	1 60
Kaffir Corn . . . . .	90	1 65	1 60

White Field Peas For Poultry, bus. \$2 10 bags included; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$2.12 per bus.

Poultry Wheat, bus. of 60 lbs. \$1.15; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.12 per bus.

Buckwheat, bus. 48 lbs., \$1.05; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.00 per bus. sacks included.

Charcoal, in three grades; 2-lb. carton, 10c.; 50 lb. paper lined sacks, \$1.00

Our experiments have been extremely satisfactory with Hollybrook Chick Food, and we are at the present time posting in our Display Room a card with the following statement: "Hollybrook Chick Food will feed 100 chicks for the first twenty-one days at a cost of less than 5c. per day. This is all that we use for the first three weeks, except a little green food cut fine."

The Old Dominion Industrial Co., King William Co., Va.

## FERTILIZERS.

**Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.** Recommended for all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.80; per ton, \$27.00.

**Standard Potato Fertilizer.** Especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes. Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.

**Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.** A first-class fertilizer, specially adapted for spring sown grain and grass crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.30; per ton, \$22.00.

**Standard High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer.** High in analysis for quick results on vegetables. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.00; per ton, \$39.00.

**Standard Corn Fertilizer.** Contains the necessary ingredients to produce a large yield of corn. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.00; per ton, \$19.00.

**Standard Crop Grower.** Apply on all farm crops, especially oats, grass and corn. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.10; per ton, \$20.00

**Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate (14%).** Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.40; per ton, \$13.50.

**Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate (16%).** Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.50; per ton, \$14.50.

**Standard Bone and Potash Mixture.** Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.50; per ton, \$14.00

**LISTER'S STANDARD BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.** Made from an animal bone basis and gives splendid crop results. Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$28.00.

**Mapes Vegetable Manure.** Superior to Peruvian Guano for quick results on all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00. For garden use, \$2.25 per 100 lb. bag.

**Mapes Economical Potato Manure.** Especially recommended for Irish Potatoes or any root crop. Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00. For garden use, \$2.00 per 100-lb. bag.

**Wood's Pure Animal Bone.** A first-class article of pure bone. Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.60; per ton \$35.00.

**NITRATE OF SODA.** Specially recommended for spring use for strawberries and vegetable crops, also grass and grain crops. Per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100 lbs., 3½c. per lb.; 200 lb. bag, \$6.50; ton \$62.00. Half ton at ton rates.

**MURIATE POTASH.** Price per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.25; 200-lb. bag \$5.50; per ton \$50.00.

**SULPHATE POTASH.** Price per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50; 200-lb. bag \$6.00; per ton \$55.00.

**AGRICULTURAL LIME. Shell Lime,** per bag 75c.; ton \$6.25; 2 ton lots and over, \$6.00 ton. Special price on car lots.

**THOMAS PHOSPHATE (or Basic-Slag.)** This is coming into very general use for fertilizing land for both spring and fall crops. Per ton \$17.00; in 5 ton lots and over, \$16.50 per ton.

**LAND PLASTER,** per bag of 200-lb. 75c.; per ton, \$7.00.

**KAINIT,** per bag of 200 lbs. \$1.35 per ton, \$12.50.

## The Implement Company, 1302 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Write for Special Circular just issued, giving information about all **Seasonable Farm Implements, Cultivators, Land Rollers, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Poultry Rabbit and Field Fencing, etc.** Circular mailed free, write for it and prices of any Farm Supplies required.



# T. W. Wood & Sons, Price-List of Seasonable Field Seeds, May 10, 1913.

**When sending orders at prices named here, please mention Crop Special No. 495.**

The prices named below are our prices at this date. Prices on Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advanced prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling order at prices quoted on any particular date they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of Wood's Crop Special upon which the order is sent.

**Terms** on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

<b>Crimson Clover.</b> Cotton bags holding 2½ bus. 22c. extra.		
	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Choice	3 75	3 80
Trade Mark	3 90	4 00
<b>WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON, Trade M.</b>	4 80	4 90

## Seed Corn.

The seed corns which we offer are the best and most productive kinds grown. They are all carefully prepared for seed purposes, and give much better results for planting in this section and further south than northern or western seed corn.

Prices include new striped grain bags.

<b>White Varieties:</b>	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Va. White Dent	\$1 40	\$1 50
Shenandoah White Dent	1 70	1 75
Eureka	1 70	1 75
<b>Collier's Excelsior</b>	1 75	1 80
Improved Southern Snowflake	1 95	2 00
Sheeptooth	1 70	1 75
<b>Boone County</b>	1 70	1 75
Boone County, Prize Winning stock		2 50
<b>Yellow Varieties: Early Va. Yellow Dent</b>	1 55	1 60
<b>Improved Leaming</b>	1 55	1 60
Reid's Early Yellow Dent	1 55	1 60
Wood's Improved Golden Dent	1 70	1 75
Gold Standard	1 95	2 00
<b>Ensilage Varieties:</b> Wood's Va Ensilage	1 20	1 25
St. Charles Red Cob for Ensilage	1 10	1 20
Virginia. Horsetooth Ensilage	1 20	1 25
Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage		1 70
Eureka for Ensilage		1 70

<b>Millet.</b> 2½ bus. cotton sacks 22c. each extra.		
	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
German, Choice	\$1 30	\$1 35
German, Tennessee-grown, Trade Mark	1 55	1 60
Hungarian	1 45	1 50

**Pearl, or Cat-tail,** per lb. 10c.; 10-lbs. lots, 8c. per lb.; 100-lbs. and over, 7c. per lb.

**TEOSINTE,** per lb. 50c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 45c. per lb.

**BEGGAR WEED,** per lb. 40c.

**NAVY BEANS,** per qt. 15c.; peck 90c.; bus. \$3.15

**SUNFLOWER.**—Mammoth Russian, per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8c. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 7c. per lb.

## Sorghum

Prices include sacks.		
	In 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Early Amber (for fodder) peck	40c. bus. 50 lbs.,	\$1 20
Early Orange	40c.	1 30
Sugar Drip (for syrup)	70c.	1 90
Kaffir Corn, white	50c.	1 20
<b>Evergreen Broom Corn</b>	60c.	2 00

## Buckwheat.

Japanese	per bus. of 48 lbs.,	\$1 20
Silver Hull	" "	1 25

	100-lb. lots.	10-lb. lots	Per lb.
<b>Paspalum Dilatatum or Dallis Grass</b>	30c.	32c.	35c.
<b>Bermuda Grass</b>		63c.	65c.
<b>Johnson Grass,</b> per lb. 12c.; per 100-lb. lots, 10c. per lb.			

## WOOD'S SEED POTATOES.

MAINE AND NORTHERN GROWN		In 5-bbl. lots,	
	Per bbl. sack (11 peck) 165 lbs.	per bbl.	Per bbl.
Northern Early Rose	\$2 40	\$2 55	\$2 60
<b>Irish Cobbler</b>	2 95	3 10	3 20
Wood's Earliest		3 25	3 30
Extra Early Sunlight	3 00	3 20	3 30
Red Bliss Triumph	2 65	2 85	2 90
White Bliss	2 85	3 00	3 10

### LATE POTATOES

Rural New Yorker	2 35	2 50	2 60
Peerless	2 35	2 50	2 60
Green Mountain	2 75	2 90	3 00
Carman No. 3.	2 85	3 00	3 10
Sir Walter Raleigh	2 75	2 90	3 00
Aroostock County Prize	2 85	3 00	3 10
Money Maker	2 85	3 00	3 10
Burbank	2 60	2 75	2 85
Peachblow	2 85	3 00	3 10

## Potatoes for Late Planting.

For June delivery up to June 20th, 25c. per barrel advance; for July delivery up to July 20th, 50c. per barrel advance over above named prices. Book your orders now if you wish to be sure of obtaining the kind you want, as our stock of some kinds is very limited.

## Cow, or Field Peas

Cow Peas are scarce and indications are for higher prices.

Price includes bags.	10-bus. lots and over, per bus.	Per bus.
Mixed Cow Peas	\$2 20	\$2 25
Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans	2 20	2 25
Clay	2 25	2 30
Black	2 50	2 55
Whippoorwill	2 55	2 60
Red Ripper	2 50	2 55
Iron	2 65	2 70
Wonderful or unknown	2 65	2 70
Taylor	2 50	2 55
New Era	2 75	2 80
Brabham	3 20	3 25
Groit	3 20	3 25
Large Blackeye	3 00	3 10
Early Ramshorn Blackeye, per peck	\$1.10	3 55
Gallivant or Lady Pea, Qt. 25c.; peck	\$1.25	3 90
Rice, Qt. 25c.; "	1.25	3 90

<b>SOJA BEANS.</b> Mammoth Yellow	2 00	2 10
Hollybrook Early	2 35	2 40
Brown	2 20	2 25
Black	2 95	3 00

<b>VELVET BEANS.</b> Brown Speckled	3 00	3 10
-------------------------------------	------	------

## Cotton Seed.

	In 5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Mitchell's Imp'd. Prolific, 20-bus. \$1.35 bus.	\$1 50	\$2 00
Simpkin's Prolific	1 20	1 25
Russell's Big Boll Prolific	1 25	1 40
Hawkin's Extra Early Prolific	1 25	1 40
Sea Island Cotton	1 90	2 00
Lewis Long Staple	1 50	1 60
Sunflower	1 50	1 60

## Seed Peanuts.

	per bus. of 22 lbs.	Per bus.
Improved Virginia	70c.	\$1 80
Virginia Bunch	75c.	2 00
Spanish	80c.	2 50
Improved Valencia	\$1.00	3 00
Red Spanish (three kernel)	80c.	2 75